

NUMBER 3.





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TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, March 6, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of communications unless accompanied by the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McLean is our authorized agent in Tennessee. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

REDAKERS & LITHOGRAPHERS are our authorized agents in Chicago—162 Randolph street.

JOHN COB & CO are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATTHEW A. ARBUTHNOT are our authorized agents for New York City—235 Broadway.

THE WAR.

On Monday, the 24th ult., Gen. Buell, with ten thousand Federal troops, took possession of Nashville without firing a gun, and placed the Stars and Stripes on the State Library. Gov. Harris, after burning the State Library, fled with the Legislature to Memphis, there to hatch up more conspiracies against the Federal Government. The rebel army fell back to Murfreesboro, about 30 miles from Nashville, where it is supposed they will make a stand.

The rumor that Commissioners had been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities in regard to a transfer of allegiance, and that Gov. Harris offered to turn the rebel forces over to the Union army, we consider all bosh. Harris is too much of a traitor for that. If not, why the precipitate retreat of his Excellency and the Legislature to Memphis? Why destroy the State records? Why not rather have surrendered himself to our troops, where his person and property would have been safe. It seems to us, if he had any loyalty in him, that this would have been the proper course to pursue.

With the surrender of Nashville fell the hopes of the traitors of Tennessee. That State will be the first to come back into the Union, and that before many weeks shall have rolled away. Let the Union men of Tennessee rejoice and be exceedingly glad, for the day of their deliverance draweth near.

The Federal troops took possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, on the 26th ult. The town was burned before our troops entered it. Quite a number of prisoners, baggage, stores, &c., were taken. Forty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating poisoned food left behind by the rebels. Such acts of barbarism have no parallel in the history of any nation. Gen. Halleck has issued an order for the hanging of persons found guilty of such vandalism.

The South is in a perfect whirlpool of excitement over their recent defeats. Additional regiments have been called for in many of the States, with the threat that if they are not immediately forthcoming, drafting will be resorted to. The rebels of Richmond talk strongly of burning their cotton and tobacco crops and have resolved to defend themselves to the last. The rebels told down in the month, and for very good reasons. The Raleigh Register of the 26th, says that it would be criminal to deny that the present state is the most gloomy that the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war, and goes on in an earnest manner to call on the people to stand and fight to the last. Let them howl—their days are numbered.

The Savannah Republican, of the 25th ult., says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by our troops, who have erected three batteries of heavy guns.

The Memphis papers of the 19th say that Bishop Polk has issued orders that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up, and the bridge destroyed, preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus and the demolition of the fortifications. The Columbus forces are to fall back to an island in the Mississippi, about 45 miles below Columbus, which they think they can make impregnable against any attack by river.

Our troops have at last crossed the Potomac. The army of Gen. Banks occupied Harper's Ferry on the 26th. We look for important movements in that direction shortly.

The gunboat Tyler, commanded by Lieut. Gwin, returned from an expedition up the Tennessee river on the 23d. He went as far up as Eastport, Mississippi, and represents the Union feeling increasing in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. In some of the counties of Mississippi, he also found the Union feeling very strong. He brought back 1,000 sacks and 100 lbs of flour, and 6,000 bushels of wheat which he captured at Clifton, Tennessee, to prevent it falling into the hands of the rebels. He also enlisted 17 men, and brought down a number of refugees.

Soldiers' Aid Society.—The ladies of this society have quite a quantity of hospital stores already prepared for the sick and wounded soldiers, but their labor is not yet concluded. Having run short of funds, they propose to give an entertainment, charging an admission fee of 25 cts, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, at the School House, to raise funds for the purchase of further necessary articles. Mr. Robert Conner, of Chicago Lake, has kindly volunteered his services for the occasion, and will read the Lady of the Lake on the above evenings. Mr. Conner, we understand, is a fine reader, and the entertainment will well be worth the admission fee. Let all our citizens contribute their mite towards mitigating the sufferings of our brave soldiers, and give Mr. C. a crowded house.

GRAND FIRE.—One of the most destructive fires that ever visited Boston, occurred in that city on the 24th ult. The entire range of buildings on Saragat's wharf, the buildings on the North side of Eastern Avenue, from Commerce street to the water, including the East Boston Old Ferry Slip, and the large six-story building known as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, were destroyed. Among the property burned was 2,000 bales of cotton. The total loss is estimated at \$750,000.

Snow Storm.—On Sunday morning last it commenced snowing, accompanied by a violent wind from the Northeast, and continued, without intermission, until late Monday night. We should judge that nearly two feet of snow fell during that time. The roads were blocked up with snow, and business in town was almost entirely suspended. We do not recollect of ever experiencing such a storm in this country before, and hope never to again. New England, the mother of storms, can't beat it if she tries her hardest.

G. M. Stickney, Esq., of this place and Lieut. Ed. Tolson, of Stillwater, returned from a trip to the upper country on Monday night last. They brought back with them 500 speckled chubs, the result of two day's fishing. We are indebted to Mr. Stickney for a mess of these delicious fish, and pronounce them the best we have eaten in a long time, in fact, they were equally as good as the brook trout, of which the streams of the upper country abound.

Our old friend, Col. John P. Owens, ex-commander of the old Minnesota, and now associated with the St. Paul Press, was in town a number of days last week, on business connected with the U. S. Land Office. Mr. Owens has not been in this section of the country since 1855, until last week, and manifested considerable surprise at the great changes that had taken place since that time.

A CARD.
FRIEND PRATT: Permit us, through the medium of your valuable paper, to acknowledge our gratitude to our friends at Franconia, for a very generous donation bestowed upon us while on a visit recently at the house of Ansel Smith, Esq., of that place.

Sketches from Real Life—No. 1.

BY NARY A. BARCLAY.

ROTTEN CORE.

That's the man! He is a saw-toothed, narrow-minded person—says a great deal about Tom Jones, and judges Tom to be what in reality he is himself. He is not possessed of more than an ordinary store of wisdom; and as Tom is a little too sharp for him, comes down on him like a "thousand of brick." He is far from being a moral man; and if defeated in any of his low and detestable schemes, howls vociferously about Tom Jones and Tittlebat Souppenny! He is a man that never honestly earned his food and clothing, and if people will not stand still and have their pockets picked, he talks very largely of scandal and "man's inhumanity to man." He often tries to make a cat's paw of Tom, but finding out that Tom has had his eyes open, and that his designs are frustrated, cries out, "watch Tom," thinking thereby to divert himself of suspicion. He has been employed frequently by Tittlebat as counselor, who finds, after an extensive bleeding, that he is neither reliable or capable, and as a matter of course withdraws his patronage. He then clamors about Tittlebat hanging around law offices, supposing cases, getting the necessary information, and so forth, to make people believe that it was wholly a pecuniary consideration with Tittlebat; says Tittlebat will never make anything, because it will cost him something, and finally concludes that the frogs of society furnish no parallel to Tittlebat, having completely exhausted his vocabulary of words, of the infernal cast, to vilify Tittlebat more.

Rotten Core is, upon the whole, one of the most useful members of society. He is one of that class with whom all become disgusted, and in whose footsteps all would disdain to follow, thereby giving to the community in which he resides, an extraordinary incentive to virtue. He is an enigma. In his own estimation, he is the greatest man living. Completely wrapped up in the mantle of self-conceit, he swaggers and blows, disdaining to speak of any one else but himself and connections, in any other than a contemptible way. True, he looks something like other men—walks, talks, eats and sleeps; but still there is no man about him. He has considerable to say about charity—has something of a memory—can imitate tolerably—is a confirmed plagiarist—and has been known, in some instances, to very nearly affect a man, but those instances have been of rare occurrence. He writes quite fluently about his neighbors Jones and Souppenny, using language characteristic of himself, and for which a school boy, ten years old, in an enlightened community, would get a severe flogging.

Letters from the Secretary of War.
If there is a man in the Nation terribly in earnest in suppressing the rebellion, that man is Secretary Stanton. Every production of his pen rings like the voice of a trumpet.

The New York Tribune of the 18th had a strong article on the vigorous policy of the new Secretary, and ascribing to him all the credit in setting our Western columns in motion, and organizing victory. Mr. Stanton writes a short, feeling letter in reply, modestly attributing all the glory of our recent victories to the gallantry and bravery of our officers and soldiers that fought the battles. The letter of Mr. Stanton is as follows:

Washington, Feb. 10, 1862.
To the Editor of the New York Tribune.
Sir:—I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has lately been said of military combination and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle field? We owe our recent victories to the "spirit of the Lord," that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and a dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people and in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in the few words by Gen. Grant's message to General Bueller—"I propose to move immediately on to your works."

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Here is another letter that shows his military spirit. Complaint having been made by General Lanier of the misconduct of an officer under his command, and the matter referred to the Secretary of War, the following instructions were given:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1862.
If General Lanier is satisfied that Col. Anstetzel was guilty of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy, he may be tried on the spot, and if found guilty, the sentence of death may be executed on the spot, or he may be cashiered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended as the preferable one. Contrivance in an officer, exhibited on the field of battle, should receive the swift punishment of death.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Extracts of Letters found at Fort Henry.
The following is an extract of a letter to Capt. Emmons Thompson, Fort Heiman, Kentucky, from a lady friend, his cousin. The lady had not written him before because she did not know his address. She hopes now to "keep up with him." If so, she will be faster than our cavalry.

Your letters found us in the most gloomy state imaginable. Our late defeat (at Mills Spring) has affected us terribly, and you can imagine our feelings in regard to the Tennessee River. We certainly think you are in a most perilous situation. I have never experienced such conflicting feelings of excitement and melancholy as I have this week. I hope, and cannot but feel, that this reverse must work to our good. I am very anxious, and pa is too, to know exactly how many men you have at Heiman and Howe. If you are organized—and if so the officers. Do you expect to stay there? Have you any fortifications or cannon? If not, how do you expect to hold on against the enemy? And what would become of you? Would you have reinforcements from Henry? Or would both places be attacked at once?

We feel the utmost anxiety in regard to you. Are you comfortable? Are many of our men sick?
Wood's regiment were in the fight (at Mill Spring). We heard there were forty killed out of it, but we have not heard who they were—nor have we heard the names of the wounded. Only one was killed from Dr. McGanghly's Company. Indeed we have scarcely heard anything reliable. The rumors are so numerous and confused we cannot place any reliance in them. Dr. Mett is in the neighborhood, and will remain till the first of March.

The above letter is dated "Mountain House," Jan. 31.
The following is an extract from a letter from a lady to her husband, dated "Brandon, Miss., Jan. 29."
Old I fear we are going to see trouble; I hope for the best. My darling, what will I do if you have to fight at Fort Henry? I am so uneasy for you; but we must put our trust in him who ruleth everything. * * * *
I hope you have everything fixed up at Fort Henry and are safe. If the enemy should come, I do hope and pray that you may be able to kill the very last one of them; and if not to frighten them so they will never attempt the same game any more.

The weather has been just like spring for the last two or three weeks, but today it has commenced raining, and is getting quite cold. The peach and plum trees are all in bloom, and everything looks like spring, but I expect it is going to freeze before long.

Another sensible letter from a good old lady regrets that she had not submitted to Mr. Lincoln's Government at once. Then we might have saved something. But now she fears all will be lost. Some of the letters from ladies are very affecting, and excite one's compassion, and an inward curse from the heart's depths upon the heads of Jeff. Davis, Yancey & Company who have brought by their ambition, so much sorrow to the hearts of the fair daughters of the South.

News Items.

The pro-slavery and border States men voted in a body not to have the rebel flag presentation, assisted by the few Republicans who thought the ceremony too much of an honor for the rebels. Before the commencement of the vote on the call of the House, the procession entered. It was noticed that immediately after the members of the Cabinet came Prince De Joinville and the French Princes, alone of McLean's staff, who remained at the entrance full dressed. Brigadiers were preceded by Major Generals. McClellan looking pale and anxious.

Mr. Butler, assistant Secretary of War, on hearing the action of the House, said the rebel colors did not come under the statute respecting the presentation of flags taken from enemies, and therefore rescinded the order.

The celebration of Washington's birthday seems to have been general throughout the loyal States. Congress, State Legislature, public bodies, and municipal corporations, all paid their respects to the day and to the President, who had recommended its faithful observance. St. Louis, famous for big processions, seems to have outdone herself in a procession eight miles long! Washington's Farewell Address was read to at least ten millions of people, who felt the truth of its precepts never before so forcibly. And while at Richmond Jeff. Davis was being installed for "six years," as provided by the tattering "Constitution," in how many homes of the South may not the old Declaration and Address have been read; if by stealth, and a prayer ejaculated for the speedy deliverance of an enthralled people?

It may now be fairly said that the iron gunboats have settled the question where the Mississippi River shall belong. Whatever tortures betide the Virginia army, or the rebel States on the Atlantic, the Valley of the Mississippi has now passed over to the control of those to whom, in the natural course, it must belong; the ingenious and hardy population of the West and Northwest. The iron gunboats are merely the exponent of those qualities which have gained the victory.

A correspondent recently returned from Richmond, Va., thus alludes to the position Mr. Butts is now placed in:—When in Richmond I saw Mr. Butts. Mr. Butts is virtually a prisoner in his own house. When he gets a chance to speak, he denounces the secession of Virginia, and says that it was a fatal act, and he hopes that a restoration of the Union may be effected.

Never was their surrender anything like that of Fort Donelson, on our excitement. Burgoyne gave up less than six thousand men, Cornwallis but little over seven thousand. In fact, we should have to read long in European history before we should find a capitulation on a scale like this.

Secretary Stanton authorizes an emphatic denial that he made at the railroad convention the remarks attributing to McClellan the Western victories, which were falsely imputed to him by the Associated Press agent. He pronounces it an atrocious forgery, devised by the McClellan clique.

The Washington Star learns from a gentleman who came direct from Roanoke Island that Colonel Russell, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, fell dead from his horse at the head of his regiment, while marching against the enemy. Strange as it may appear, not a scratch was found upon his body when examined, and his death must have come from the wild of a cannon ball or from excitement.

Gold is rapidly leaving the country. From the 1st of January to the 8th of February there was exported from the port of New York \$4,079,592. But once before in the last ten years has this amount in the corresponding time, been exceeded, and that was in 1858, when the 1st of January and February 8, was \$7,732,738.

The Shillidell's have taken a house for four years' residence in Paris—safest thing they could do. Perhaps Jeff. Davis will want to board with them.

In Chicago, on the evening of the Donelson victory was received the whole city was given up to revelry. The Tribune says:

At early candle-light the Saturnalia commenced. The proclamation issued in the forenoon, that "any person found sober after nine o'clock in the evening would be arrested as a secessionist," did its work, and Chicago reeled mad with joy by that time. Rockets pierced the darkness and showered their golden rain down into the crowded streets; guns and pistols resounded incessantly all over the city; windows were illuminated, huge bonfires blazed in the various districts, and glared upon the shouting crowds dancing around them in wild delight.

WELL AND NOBLY DONE.—The citizens of Marine and Taylor Falls have responded nobly to the call of the Sanitary committee of this place. Upon a few hours' notice, the people of the Falls collected and forwarded a large package of needed articles; while those at Marine, with a little longer notice, collected and manufactured two large packages of sheets, pillow cases, shirts, drawers &c., which was received yesterday by the committee. These things show where the hearts of the people are to be found. The contribution from this valley for the Commission at St. Louis will be large, and the time will be most opportune.

Stillwater Messenger.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

NASHVILLE SURRENDERED.

Washington, Feb. 25.
(FIRST DISPATCH.)
(Times Special.) Gen. McClellan received a dispatch an hour since from the West, confirming the report, that Nashville, Tenn., is taken by Gen. Buell's army, and stating that the rebels had fallen back on Murfreesboro, about 30 miles south of Nashville.

Chicago, Feb. 25.
(SECOND DISPATCH.)
A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Cairo, says that Nashville was occupied yesterday by 10,000 troops under General Buell. The Federal flag is now flying over the State House of Tennessee.

The Legislature adjourned on Saturday week, and met again yesterday at Memphis.

It is reported that commissioners have been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities at Washington, to arrange terms for a transfer of allegiance, and that Governor Harris has offered to turn the Confederate forces over to the Union.

A gentleman who arrived here last night, represents a general Union sentiment in Tennessee, and thinks the Legislature will acquiesce in the recommendation of Governor Harris, it having become fearful of the rising Union sentiment. When he left Columbus there were thirty thousand Confederate troops there.

Another gentleman who arrived from Nashville last night reports the Confederates will make another stand at Murfreesboro. All the rebel troops left Nashville except the police force. When Gov. Harris fled with the Legislature to Memphis he burnt the State Library, and distributed a large amount of commissary stores among the citizens. Stores are closed and business entirely suspended. Secessionists are leaving with their stock and negroes and following the Confederate army.

THIRD DISPATCH.
St. Louis, Feb. 25.
A Fort Donelson dispatch to the Democrat of yesterday says a boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville. The Union chiefs of that place sent a boat to Clarksville, which towed one of our gunboats for their protection. The rebels, with Gov. Harris retreated to Murfreesboro. Gov. Harris burnt all the state documents before leaving.

Gen. Grant declared martial law over West Tennessee, with the understanding that when sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance and shall desire to maintain law and order over the territory all military restrictions will be withdrawn.

Postal facilities are extended to Clarksville and the mail bags will follow the flag.

Chicago, Feb. 25.
The special correspondent of the Tribune says the mortar fleet is finished. Nothing transpired in reference to Columbus.

Reports from rebel soldiers represent that a stand will be made at Columbus. Randolph and Memphis forces are concentrating at the latter place. The streets are barricaded with cotton bales. The reported pacification of Tennessee is denied.

Late Memphis papers contain a savage war speech from Gov. Harris.

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A special dispatch from Cairo to the Tribune says:

The rebel army retreated from Nashville and left 1600 sick and wounded behind. They destroyed bridges and burned all the steamboats but one, which made her escape. Texas soldiers fired the city in many places but the citizens extinguished the flames. The great majority of property owners remained. The excitement is intense.

Gov. Harris made a speech in which he said he had done all he could. He was going to leave, and advised all to follow him.

We learn from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with Kentucky, that the rebels were dismounting large guns at Columbus, and that the evacuation of that place was now going on.

Several transports were lying at Columbus to carry troops.

Every man coming into Columbus was impressed, even farmers who came in with teams.

Several hundred negroes left for the interior yesterday. This is from a rebel source.

The rebel War Department has called on Tennessee for thirty-two more regiments.

Official dispatches received at Knoxville say ample force will advance from Richmond to protect East Tennessee.

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New York. He will receive subscriptions and advertise
ments for the Reporter.

McKee & Landon are our authorized agents in
Chicago—188 Randolph street.

JOY, COLE & Co. are our authorized agents for
Albion and New York.

MATHER & ARBUTHNOT are our authorized agents for
New York City—55 Broadway.

COLUMBUS EVACUATED.

We have the good news this week, that Columbus, the Rebel Gibraltar of the West, has been evacuated, and that the Union troops are in possession of the place. The enemy left large quantities of ammunition, a number of cannon, &c., which they could not take away or destroy, but burned the tents and huts. It is supposed they have fallen back to Memphis, where they will make a stand. Why they should have left so strongly fortified a position as Columbus without firing a gun, and retreating to Memphis, is certainly beyond our comprehension.

We do not believe the enemy will make a stand at Memphis. The people, as in Nashville, will not allow that city to be bombarded, for it would result in its inevitable destruction if it is done. What, then, will the rebels do? Keep on the retreat until cornered, and then surrender the leaders to meet the fate they so richly deserve, viz, the hangman's rope.

Abatement of Taxes.

We notice that a bill entitled "A bill for an act in relation to the redemption of lands sold for taxes, and relating to tax sales," was up in the Senate on Tuesday of last week, and considerable discussion had thereon in committee of the whole. It was finally ordered engrossed, and probably passed both Houses before the Legislature adjourned. The main features of the bill, according to the St. Paul Press, are, that all penalties and interest on back taxes are abated, provided the full amount of principal is paid by November of the present year.

As we have taken occasion to say heretofore, we consider such legislation unequalled for and unjust to the residents of the State, who are generally prompt in paying their taxes, while it offers to non-resident speculators, who hardly ever pay, a bribe for being delinquent. It is well known, with the exception of a few of the more populous counties in the State, that the law of 1861 has never effected any good whatever. In this county not \$10 has been paid into the County Treasury by non-residents, on account of back taxes, and we know that the same can be said of a majority of the counties of the State. Why the Legislature, every member of which must be knowing to these facts, should again pass a similar law, is beyond our knowledge. What, we ask, is the use of attaching a penalty to the non-payment of taxes, if it is not enforced? Instead of abating the penalty and interest on such taxes, if the Legislature would go to work and pass a law increasing them, we believe that people would pay their taxes a great deal more promptly than they now do. This we fear will never be done, until the people take the matter in hand, and elect men known to be on the right side of the question.

The present law provides that an absolute forfeiture of property shall take place, if the taxes are not paid by the first of November, 1862, but does any one suppose that such property will be forfeited? If so, we fear they are doomed to disappointment, for the first thing that will be done on the opening of the next Legislature, will be the introduction of a bill, by some of the distinguished members of Ramsey county, extending the time for the payment of delinquent taxes, throwing off the penalty, costs and interest, and for aught we know, a portion of the principal.

We think it is high time such legislation was stopped. If it is not done soon, the result will be that residents will cease paying their taxes, and our State will become bankrupt. Every winter some scheme is set on foot, and "skulduggery" through the Legislature, to ease the burthens of non-resident speculators, while the claims of residents are entirely overlooked. Is this right? Is it just? We say no, most emphatically no. Yet the people can remedy it by electing the right sort of men to represent them. Will they do this? We shall see.

Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, proposed by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution, does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested, should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient measures of self preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection, entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled, being already gone, we now choose to go with them."

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely dispirits them of it.

As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall by such initiation make it certain to the more southern, that in no event shall the former join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.

I say initiation, because in my judgment gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all in the more financial or pecuniary view.

Any member of Congress, with the census tables and the treasury reports before him, can rapidly see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government set up no claim or right by the Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does to the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfect free choice with them.

In an annual message of last December, I thought fit to say the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed.

I said this not hastily, but deliberately—war has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end.

A practical acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow. Such means as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come. The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institutions and property in it.

In the present aspect of affairs, while it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would sooner lead to important results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people on the subject.

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Death of General Lander.

The death of Gen. LANDER, says an exchange, will be a source of regret to all acquainted with his heroic qualities.

His bravery and coolness under fire had won for him the title of the Murat of the American army. He held his own life "at a pin's fee" in the cause of his country. In the sharp battles of Western Virginia, he displayed almost reckless daring, and won the friendship of General McClellan, and when the latter took command at Washington, after that awful Sunday at Manassas, he was accompanied by Lander. Everybody was fearful that the rebels would capture Washington, but McClellan said before he did it, "Lander and I will be left on the field."

General Lander was wounded in the advance into Virginia from Edward's Ferry, and had not recovered when he was engaged with his brigade in the late brilliant operations in the neighborhood of Romney.

THE LECTURE FRIDAY EVENING.—We trust that no one will forget the lecture of Rev. J. L. Howell, before the Soldier's Aid Society, on Friday evening next, at the School House. Mr. Howell comes well recommended by some of the leading citizens of Stillwater, and we have no doubt his lecture will be both entertaining and instructive.

The object of the lecture, as we presume all are aware, is to raise funds for the purchase of a few useful articles for the manufacture of hospital stores, which all must admit is an eminently worthy one. We stated last week that the admission fee would be 25 cts, but the ladies have concluded to reduce it to 10 cts. We hope therefore that the School House will be crowded, and that the ladies will realize a large addition to their now almost depleted Treasury. They have certainly been indefatigable in their labors, are engaged in a good cause, and deserve a crowded house. Let them have it by all means, say we.

The entertainments of Mr. Currie, before the Soldier's Aid Society, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, although very slimly attended by our citizens generally, were nevertheless pleasing ones. Mr. Currie is a very good reader and certainly merited a much larger audience than was present. All, however, who attended express themselves highly pleased with the entertainments.

THE WEATHER.—With the exception of one day—Sunday—since the big storm, we have been enjoying very fine spring weather, and the snow is rapidly disappearing. Notwithstanding the great bulk of snow on the ground, we predict an early spring.

At the time of the recent fire at Chicago City, the proprietors of the State Manufacture were indebted to a man in that vicinity, to the amount of two dollars. Seeing the fire "from afar off," he rushed with the speed of a deer to the scene of conflagration, and donated the proprietors for the money. Comment is unnecessary.

The Chicago Seminary closed its winter term last Tuesday. The exhibition will take place at Folsom's Hall on Tuesday evening next. We need not say that a large audience will be present on that occasion, for that fact admits of no doubt. Admission free.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The Editor of the Stillwater Messenger, having run short of funds recently, sent out some dunning letters to parties in his debt. The following answer to one of them is so interestingly cool, that we publish it entire. The writer, whoever he is, is certainly deserving of a leather medal:

"DEAR SIR:—Your not very acceptable letter of the 12th inst., came duly to hand, and I must answer you as the old fellow told his friend who dunned him for five dollars borrowed money. 'Why do you run the sweet choicest of friendship by referring to such secular matters? I do not believe you are in the habit of receiving such letters. If you were you never would have written that letter to me. You have no idea how unpleasant it is. It gave me great satisfaction, however, to know that you had not forgotten me—but still, if you were anxious to write to me, why could you not have written on some other subject—say the financial condition of the country, the scarcity of cotton, the blockade, the war, or some subject that would have been more acceptable to me? Do try hereafter and dismise the subject in question from your mind—but write often.'"

"Yours, very truly, &c."

The question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is exciting much attention among members of Congress, and there can be but little doubt of the ultimate passage of the bill now before that body providing for emancipation and compensation. Slavery in the District is little more than a name. Comparatively few of the citizens are masters, and the general sentiment of the people is opposed to the existence of slavery. As an institution, it should no longer exist in the capital of the great American Republic.

Diphtheria is making fearful ravages in some portions of Maine. In Knox, Mr. Blanchard has buried his wife and five children within three weeks. In Patten, forty families have suffered bereavement from this cause. Three have lost one of their children, one lost five, and twelve have lost three each, and about half of the forty families have lost two each, over one hundred in all. One in eleven of the population has died, mostly children and youth. In Freedom, Wm. Blackstone, aged 20, died while walking the room endeavoring to obtain respiration.

News Items.

Application having been made to the Western Sanitary Commission, at St. Louis, by "Secessionist ladies," for permission to send articles exclusively for the sick and wounded prisoners now in the hospitals, the commission informs them that by order of General Halleck no discrimination can be made in the treatment of patients—friends and foes being treated alike.

Washington letters say the confirmation of the appointment of General Shields, who bears honorable scars of Chancellorsville as a "decoration," has occasioned wild joy among the Hilbertian regiments, who now hoped to be brought together in a body, and to rival Bismarck's German division in deeds of daring.

Wm. DeWolf, of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, which distinguished itself at Fort Donelson, has been commissioned Second Lieut. in the 3d United States Artillery.

Thomas Norton, son of the late United States Marshal for Western Virginia, came home to Wheeling on a visit, from the rebel army, a few days since, and was at once arrested for treason. The citizens made the arrest and handed him over to the law.

The Homestead Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 28 ult., 105 against 5. Messrs. Aldrich and Windom of Minnesota are mentioned as having been among its most earnest advocates. The bill is to take effect January 1, 1863.

The Maryland Legislature met in caucus on the 31 inst. and voted on the tenth ballot for R. Johnson for United States Senator. He received 38 out of 72 votes. Senator Pearce received 30 votes. The balance were scattering.

At the territorial election held at Salt Lake city on the 31 inst., the vote was unanimous for State Constitution. Brigham Young was elected Governor; Heber C. Kimball, Lieutenant Governor, without opposition.

The Flour City Oil works Company, Rochester, is now filling an order for 20,000 gallons of kerosene or petroleum oil for Paris, France, ordered by one of the largest houses in that city in the business. The oil is put up by the company in ten gallon cans and then packed in wooden boxes and shipped to its destination.

A portion of the correspondence of Lord Lyons with his Government appears in the latest British Blue Book. It appears that the charge of pro-slavery proclivities, &c., often made against Lord Lyons, is entirely unfounded. He writes very much like one of those awful personages known as an "abolitionist."

The London Times misreported a Parliamentary speech of Earl Derby, making him say that the time had nearly come when the Confederate States must be recognized. The Earl said the time had not come. He took occasion in Parliament to point out the inaccuracy of the Times.

The store of F. Cornet & Co., on Broadway, St. Louis was robbed of \$11,000 in promissory notes, \$2,700 in public securities, \$200 worth of goods, and about \$50 in silver change. The robbers blew open the safe, tearing things all to pieces in the counting room. The explosion was heard by the police and neighbors, but they thought more cannon had been fired at the forts or on the river.

Our War Correspondence.

From our Regular Correspondent.
COMP SENSE, NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY,
February 10, 1862.

FRIEND PRATT: We are all in a great good humor this morning, but I greatly fear a reaction in our feelings will take place before night, for the fine dry Minnesota snow that now clothes the mind in a fairy's hue, will in all probability be speedily converted into a Maryland snow, and again introduce us to "mushy firm."

The most gratifying news among us is the arrest of Gen. Stone. That action caused no surprise here, as it did generally among those not connected with the military, but gave great satisfaction to those in this (his) division. When the news of his arrest was corroborated by the press, the most extravagant demonstrations of joy were manifested on all sides. Groans were given him, and congratulations were exchanged among the men, not only in this regiment but the adjoining ones, one of which turned out en masse and gave three cheers. A loud shout to be lifted off their minds, so firmly were all impressed with the belief of his disloyalty. There is scarcely room for the least doubt but that this regiment would have fared as badly at Edward's Ferry as did the 15th Mass., and other regiments at Ball's Bluff, had not Gen. McClellan been there and himself ordered our forces to try and recross the river. Stone did not think our force could cross in time, and had it not been for Gen. Gorman, who knew his men,

and the indefatigable labors of our boys at the oars, we should indeed have been too late, and a worse slaughter than even Ball's Bluff, would have been the result. Gen. Gorman has been in command of the division since Stone left, but was this morning relieved by Brig. Gen. Sedgwick of Heintzelman's division.

The confirmation of Col. Dana as a Brigadier General gives universal satisfaction in this vicinity, I believe. We are of course sorry to lose our Col., but there is no great loss without some small gain, and the loss to the regiment will be gain to the brigade, for we have serious hopes of not losing him, as he says that he will not leave us, and that "promotion would afford him no gratification if he was obliged to leave his regiment." I am credibly informed that he is now in Washington trying to get us assigned to his brigade, and that he wishes to get orders to Kentucky.

The non-confirmation of Gorman as a Brigadier General is here attributed to the political prejudices of the Minnesota Congressmen, and their influence is undoubtedly exerted against him. If they are the willing cause of this otherwise unaccountable delay, it is a shameful business, for notwithstanding what Gorman was as a politician, he will without doubt make a good General, and is worthy of the position; and political prejudices should not be made the ground for perpetual curfew.

I have just received intelligence that Gen. Lander has again advanced toward Romney and that the rebel force under Jackson are now all at Winchester. The object of forming a line between here and Romney is that it is only by that point that we can get around so as to assail Manassas in the rear. At Winchester there will, without doubt, be a decided stand made, for it is in direct communication by railroad with Manassas Junction, and unless a simultaneous move on the entire line of the Potomac is made, they will run up a heavy force to oppose our movements further in that direction.

The darkies still continue to arrive in camp from Virginia. They manage to dodge the enemy's pickets and cross the river either in boats or on horses which they manage to get hold of. One daring one, with a nerve of desperation, swam over a few days ago, although the water was high and cold as ice.

I have just received a letter from Col. Nobles (of wagon road notoriety), who went to Port Royal in the command of the 79th Regiment of N. Y. militia, (Highlanders) but soon after resigned his command and was appointed agent of the government to superintend the collection of cotton and other contraband articles. He has about two thousand "contrabands" under his direction in the cotton picking and shipping business, and he says that his ranks are increasing almost daily by the slaves flocking there from the surrounding country.

Yours, BOGGER.

The Fall of Fort Donelson.

After three days of the most desperate fighting ever witnessed on this continent, (so declares a veteran regular officer,) the most desperate fighting against the most tremendous odds, in which day after day the multitudinous invaders were driven back beyond their own camps, our glorious Spartan band, from sheer exhaustion, has been borne down by a new avalanche of reinforcements piled upon the already enormous weight against which they have hitherto struggled with complete success, and has suffered one of those misfortunes which are common in war, but which entail no dishonor to our cause, and which will animate to the most stern and undying resistance every true Southern heart.

If those bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the blood of men defending their homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson we admit; they admonish us to be more wary and circumspect, to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to moderate our enemy.—Richmond Dispatch.

From Port Royal.

New York, March 5.

The steamer Ericson arrived from Port Royal, 1st, with 320 bales of cotton and 140 passengers. The steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived with a Company.

A passenger from Savannah reports that 30,000 rebels troops there. Other news rather meagre, and being contraband is not used.

Port Royal advises state that Com. Dugout's fleet had sailed from there, contraband is not used.

Letters from Port Royal say that Fort Pulaski is entirely surrounded by Union troops and effectually cut off from communication with Savannah, and batteries are being erected.

Savannah has been very well fortified by rebels and large numbers of regular troops are constantly arriving.

Our troops are in good health.

News of the recent Union victories produced a discouraging effect on the rebels, serving to stimulate deserters.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

COLUMBUS EVACUATED!

OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO GENERAL AL HALLACK.

St. Louis, March 4.

The following is from the official report of Gen. Cullum:—

Columbus, Ky., March 4.

To Major General Halleck: Columbus, the Gibraltar of the coast is ours, and Kentucky is free!

At 4 o'clock a m., the flotilla, under the command of Commodore Foote, consisting of six gunboats, mortar boats and transports, conveyed the 27th Illinois regiment, a battalion of the 54th and 74th Ohio, and the 55th Illinois, under the command of Gen. Sherman, proceeded to this place.

On arriving here, it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our cavalry, or scouts from Paducah, or by the enemy.

Preparation was made for opening fire and landing infantry, when Gen. Sherman and Capt. P. Yell with thirty soldiers made a reconnaissance with tugs steaming directly under water batteries. Satisfied that our troops had possession, they landed and ascended the summit together with the stars and stripes, amid the cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

Though rising from a sick bed to go with the expedition, I could not reach the landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries upon the river front, and a strong parapet and ditch covered by a thick abatis on the land side.

The fortifications seemed to have been evacuated hastily. A large quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores, a number of anchors, the remainder of the chain once stretched over the river, and a large supply of torpedoes were secured.

Tents, tents, and barracks presented nothing but the blackened remains, though the town was spared. A garrison was left in the works, consisting of 2,000 infantry and cavalry.

[Signed.] G. W. CULLUM, Brigadier General.

OFFICIAL TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, March 4.

Secretary Welles to-day received dispatches dated Columbus March 4th, saying Columbus is in our possession. Since our reconnaissance on the 21, the enemy evacuated in haste leaving quite a number of guns, ammunition, &c., large quantities of shot and shell, anchors, and remnants of chain cable, lately stretched across the river, with quantities of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents, &c., were destroyed. The works are of very great strength.

NEWS PAPER DESPATCHES.

Chicago, March 4.

A despatch to the Times, from Columbus, via Cairo, says the evacuation of Columbus commenced on Thursday, the last of the rebels not leaving until yesterday afternoon.

The burning commenced on Friday, and was continued till Sunday morning. Portions of the barracks and other quarters are still on fire.

The fortifications were not molested. Everything that could not be carried off was fired or thrown into the river. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river.

Lieut. Col. Hogg, with 250 men, went into the works at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Our gunboats and transports reached there at 8 o'clock to-day, not knowing that the place had been evacuated.

A man, representing himself as a Unionist, says the rebels have mined portions of the works, and thinks they may be blown up.

But few people remain at Columbus. At the time of the evacuation there were 19,000 troops there.

They left on the transports and by Railroad. The track and bridges are torn up and burned for six miles. Their further destination is not yet known. It is reported that Polk and his officers had become unpopular because he had not done any thing but fortify the town. The men had become demoralized and reckless, and it was feared they would be surrounded or shelled out.

The ex-Mayor was suspected of treason to the Confederate Government, and was carried off by the rebels.

The works were very extensive, probably four miles in extent, every bluff on the river and around the town being fortified.

Chicago, March 3.

Special to Tribune from Cairo. The steamer Iselle, from the Tennessee River, arrived here yesterday. Reports that as the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, accompanied by the transport Iselle were approaching Plattsburg, eight miles above Savannah on the Tennessee river, they were fired upon from a battery located on a bluff that overlooks the river.

The gunboats replied for half an hour with shot and shells. At the expiration of that time the battery was silenced, and a force of eight marines and infantry were landed. They burned one house and visited the confederate camp, where they were attacked again by a large force of rebels, and compelled to return to the boats.

Our loss was one killed and three missing.

The officers of the boat represent the existence of a strong Union sentiment in that vicinity.

At an election at Savannah, for Sheriff, on Saturday the Union ticket received 320 votes, secession 45.

St. Louis, March 3.

The following is a copy of a telegram from General Halleck to General McClellan.

It is officially reported that Jeff. Thompson with a large force of cavalry and artillery came north from New Madrid.

Our forces advanced from Bird's Point, and met the enemy at Skerton. He was pursued into the swamp by the cavalry of Gen. Hamilton, Col Morgan's brigade, and three pieces of artillery captured.

Gen. Pope pursued another detachment south, capturing three more pieces of artillery, one Captain or Lieutenant, and a number of privates.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen. Com.

Kansas City, March 3.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived bringing advices from Fort Crancy, to 12 o'clock of the 14th.

No battle yet. The enemies forces were in advance from Alamosa where they had been encamped for three days.

On the 13th their pickets were at Alad, eighteen miles below Fort Page, and had driven in our scouts to Van Guard. Colonel Canby thinking the enemy on move, put his whole available force en route for the battle ground, where they arrived in good season. The enemy not appearing, he returned to the Fort at 8 p. m.

The enemies force are variously estimated. Thought not to be over 2,200, mostly mounted, with eight pieces of artillery.

It is thought that the armies are so near each other that an encounter cannot be long delayed.

Denver City, March 7th.

By Military Express the following news was received here today:

A desperate and terrible battle lasting all day took place at Vandeville, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st ult. and the fighting was probably resumed on the 22d.

Loss great on both sides.

Both parties claim the victory.

A regiment of Mexicans commanded by Colonel Paion, ran away.

Captain McKee who had charge of the artillery and every one of his command was killed at their post, and the cannon taken by the enemy.

Kit Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig.

Fighting was heard from his direction, with what result not ascertain at the time the messenger left.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Washington, March 4.

The following dispatch was received to-night from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

General Banks' forces occupied Martinsburg yesterday without opposition and the pickets continue to bring in prisoners—although few in number, they are of much importance.

Among those taken last night was Rev. T. J. McVeigh, Chaplain of the 24 Virginia Infantry. He was captured by Company K, Michigan Cavalry, near Berryville.

Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that Jackson is there, in full force, and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach, three miles east of that place.

The same authority says his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

Charleston, March 6.

The town of Smithfield, seven miles north of this place was occupied to-day by a strong force. Gen. Banks has issued a general order prohibiting depredations upon property and directing that no officer or soldier shall disturb in any manner the ordinary business of the country.

Southern News.

Baltimore, March 5.

A letter from J. Orestes Monroe, published in this city, says that yesterday's Richmond Dispatch announces that the steamer Nashville

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES.

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETS.

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS.

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crib,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.

We will also manufacture to order. Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes. Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest. Planing, Moulding, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 1, 1899.

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask or tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going via Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

This time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS OMNIBUS RIDING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Cleared Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & North Western Railway to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Changes in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and passengers are conveyed from the Depot at C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Janesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent, MARK HENDRICKS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the above described goods, which she offers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity at remarkably cheap prices for cash.

Don'ts trimmed and dresses made in the nearest manner.

THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

NEWSPAPER

FOR

NATIONAL CIRCULATION & FAMILY

READING.

The World has now been in existence for a little more than a year. It has attained, in that short period, to the highest rank in American journalism—to a perfectly secure financial basis, and to a circulation, patronage and influence which can only be equaled by other journals after the labors of many years.

For the coming year no labor or expense will be spared to make The World what it aims to be—the

BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

In politics The World is independent but never neutral. It will never lend itself to party service, but will help the good and expose the bad of all parties. A pure morality and a steady adherence to

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

will guard its columns, and guide its judgment of men and of events. It is the organ of no man, and no set of men. It is national, always on the side of

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

In the future, as it has in the past, it will give to the Administration a hearty and vigorous support, because in the war for the Union, twenty millions of people have confided to its hands their liberties for Liberal Institutions, Good Government, Nationality, and Freedom.

The World will oppose compromises which would barter away the principles for which the war was waged; it will oppose peace itself till the success of the war assures the permanence of peace, and will urge the prosecution of the war, with economy but with resolute vigor, till federal property is recovered, and federal authority is re-established, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande.

Our correspondents are attached to the various divisions of the army, will accompany them wherever they go, and by a free use of the telegraph, and the mails, present in the columns of The World

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR, from day to day and from month to month.

In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of The World, especially, large space will be given to

AGRICULTURE,

and to all the departments of MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

To our Foreign Correspondence of course less space will be given in the coming year, but the latest and most important news from London, Paris, Turin, Rome, Syria, China, California, Japan, Egypt and South America, our correspondents will promptly and briefly send us.

ALL THE NEWS

will be found in the columns of The World, in every department of human activity.

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND COMMERCIAL,

as well as in LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

We shall continue the publication of our Ecclesiastical Record, and give to Religious and Educational Topics and News, and to all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, and Works of Art, the same careful and thorough sympathy and attention.

THE DAILY WORLD.

The Daily World is the most complete Commercial and News Paper published in America. United with the Courier & Enquirer, and preserving all the commercial news and other distinctive features of that journal, it has become the principal advertising medium of the New York Aucteioners, Shipping Merchants, and business men generally.

Its Commercial and Market Reports, together with its Reports of all Imports of Goods, Foreign and Domestic, and of Exports, are full, reliable, and give what no business man can do without.

Besides these peculiar features, it is unsurpassed in the fullness of its political and miscellaneous news, its correspondence, &c., &c. It is printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than any other two-cent daily.

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The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as the daily, containing all its news, correspondence, miscellany, and editorials, its commercial and market news, and always a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. Its estate market and provision reports make it highly valuable to every farmer.

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Price Two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, Five Dollars; twenty copies, Twenty Dollars. Clergymen can receive the Weekly, single copy, at one dollar a year. Single copies Five Cents.

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For a club of one hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

Our friends in the country will bear in mind that the season for sending for city papers is about commencing. A word of commendation of this paper to their neighbors is all that is needed to insure a large increase in its circulation and influence.

Postmasters are earnestly requested to aid in the circulation of this paper—especially of the weekly edition. There is probably no way in which they can render a more efficient service to their government than in diffusing authentic information among the people by a liberal patronage to accredited newspapers.

They would oblige us by furnishing the names of persons to whom they think it would be desirable to send specimen numbers.

For every club of ten weeklies we will send a copy of the paper for one year to the postmaster or to any other person who gets it up; and any one who gets up a club of twenty copies, we will send a copy of the semi-weekly for one year.

For a club of twenty semi-weeklies a copy of the daily will be sent.

Remittances for The World may be made by drafts, treasury notes, or bank-bills of specie paying banks, and where the attention of the Postmaster is called to the remittance at the time of mailing the letter, it may be made at our risk.

Specimen numbers sent to any address upon application.

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No. 35 Park Row, New-York.

Merchants' Hotel.

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SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

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THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and is re-furnished throughout; it is desirably located, being convenient to the business of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests and from the House

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions unequalled by any other place in the country. Innumerable lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Like St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this house.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.

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TAYLOR FALLS - - - MINNESOTA.

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best and most delicious food, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers so that least as well as man will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1890.

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TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for the shortest notice.

No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn.

ALL kinds of Blanks for sale cheap for cash at this office.

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Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus change in Chicago.

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Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

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WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

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A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers so that least as well as man will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1890.

Millinery Trimmings

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the

most fashionable and best quality, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 20, 1891.

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

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PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

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LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Such doors and blinds furnished on the most

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COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop

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GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Police House.

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1891.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

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TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep my seat, and stick like glue to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

lines successful against the enemy." "The State of Missouri," he adds, "was in reality reclaimed, and in condition to leave the army free for the special object of descending the Mississippi. The rebels already acknowledged the utility of resistance to the federal authority; the doubtful came to the side of the power, and the loyal, who had borne the brunt of war—when to stand by the Union involved danger and losses—were everywhere encouraged to new efforts, and rewarded for their past aid."

THE BUSINESS.
The defence concludes as follows: "These were the circumstances under which, without reason assigned, I was relieved of my command."
"It is not grateful to me to have been myself compelled to set forth the merits of my administration; but it was necessary in order to call attention to points which otherwise might not have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear understanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been considered were, I think for the public good. I know they were with that intention. I do not feel that in any case I overstepped the authority intended to be confined in me."

"Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were actuated solely by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is realized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting. Respectfully,
"C. C. FREMONT.
"Maj. Gen. U. S. A."

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, March 20, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of any communications, unless accompanied by the name of the writer, and unless on matters of public interest. If the writer is a proper spirit, send the name of the writer.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in New York City. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROBERT & LONDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—130 Randolph street.

JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATHER & ADRIAT are our authorized agents for New York City—225 Broadway.

THE NEWS

This week will be found of exceeding interest. Victory crowns our efforts in all directions. Manassas, another rebel stronghold, has fallen into our hands without a struggle. At the approach of our magnificent Potomac army, the rebels precipitately retreated, leaving behind them military stores, etc., in considerable quantities.

We also have the intelligence that New Madrid was taken on the 13th, with a \$1,000,000 worth of stores. Unfortunately the rebels that defended this place, about 13,000, succeeded in making their escape. Brave fellows, these Southerners.

The Pathfinder.

This much belied and persecuted General, after months of silence and patient endurance, has at last given to the public a vindication of himself from the calumnies of his accusers. The document—a portion of which we print this week—is long, occupying four pages in the New York Tribune, and comprising a succinct history of his department during the time that he was in command. That the document is a satisfactory exposition of the transactions in that department, is evinced by the admission of such papers as the New York World, which was at first most bitter in its censures, and further by the fact that General Fremont has been assigned a command second in importance to none other. The friends of Fremont have never for an instant doubted the result of the investigation, and have waited patiently for the hour that was certain to come, when the name of their favorite chieftain should be a tower of strength, and a rallying cry for the Union. "There is no other man," says the New York Independent, "whose name carries such irresistible enthusiasm with it." A further extract gives what is perhaps the clearest statement of the cause of his removal that has yet been given: "It was the misfortune of Gen. Fremont to see further than his superiors, without being able to carry them with him. He saw at a glance the whole field of the war, and began to organize, on a scale suitable to the magnitude of the danger. He alarmed an administration cautious and slow, that did not see the real exigency of the West, and prepared it to be influenced by the personal and political enemies that were around him."

It is further noted that the very plans that Fremont sketched, have been prosecuted by his successors, and the very policy, for which he was recalled, has been adopted and carried forward to victory.

At length the Pathfinder stands vindicated—vindicated by his own discreet conduct during the insane persecution which

has been waged against him—vindicated by the confessions of his enemies who have fallen into the ditch which they dug for another—vindicated by the success of his policy and by the approval of his Commander-in-Chief. His friends are more than satisfied, his enemies are confounded.

We cannot regard the result of this investigation which has restored Fremont to his position as a triumph over the administration, for the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had the power to prevent his being assigned to any command—it was not a triumph over Gen. McClellan, for between McClellan and Fremont there has been no controversy. If they are rivals in anything it is in self-denying patriotism and zeal to put down the rebellion. It was simply a triumph over a clique of grasping, unprincipled politicians, who will now hide their diminished heads and bask themselves to that oblivion which they are so well calculated to adorn. At the time of Fremont's removal, he was in advance of the Government in his policy—they are now together, and there will be no pause in the good work of suppressing treason, till the rebels are driven into the gulph. "So mote it be."

THE LECTURE.—The lecture on Friday evening last, by Rev. J. L. Howell, before the Soldier's Aid Society, was the best we have had the pleasure of listening to for a long time. It was on a subject in which every loyal American should feel a lively interest—"The History of our Country"—was prepared with a great deal of care, and delivered in an eloquent manner.

We anticipated, inasmuch as the ladies had taken the pains to send abroad and secure the services of a lecturer, that a crowded house would be in attendance. It was not only due to the ladies, but to Mr. Howell, that such should have been the case. We regret to say, however, that the attendance was very small, only 23 persons being present. We shall not attempt to account for so few of our citizens turning out to hear Mr. Howell, but will only add that those who staid at home missed an intellectual treat.

An incident occurred the morning after the lecture which we think not out of place to relate in this connection. A gentleman (1)—we will not contaminate our columns by publishing his name—went around town boasting of his having kept people away from the lecture—said he knew there would be but few present—that it wasn't of the right stripe to draw a crowded house, etc. The same fellow also reported that the ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society did not intend to send anything to the soldiers, but had pocketed the funds of the Association, with the intention of using it for their own benefit.

As a general thing we have always considered it the best way to let such fellows "severely alone," for the more you stir up this description of animals, the worse they smell. We have too much confidence in the good sense of our citizens generally, to believe, for a moment, that they would allow themselves to be influenced by anything the conceited puppy might do or say. As to his latter charge, we pronounce it a willful and malicious lie, as black as the black heart of him who perpetrated it. Words cannot portray our detestation and scorn of such degraded specimens of humanity as this individual has proved himself to be. He has not a single manly quality about him, and if he had his deserts would be made to suffer for thus traducing the character of some of the most respectable ladies in this place. We suggest, knowing him to belong to the seceder tribe, that he either be made to take the oath of allegiance or travel South.

Among the Mill Spring heroes recently promoted by President Lincoln, we notice the name of Horatio P. Van Cleave, the gallant Colonel of the Minnesota Second, as Brigadier General. This is the third Brigadier General that has been appointed from Minnesota, and considering that she has contributed but five regiments to the war, is certainly doing her ample justice.

EXHIBITION OF CHICAGO SEMINARY.—The exercises consisting of tableaux, dialogues, declamations, reading of the Portfolio and music, passed off creditably to all concerned. Folsom's Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to find even standing room within. The performance lasted until the eleventh hour.

The Chicago Seminary commences its spring term next Monday, the 24th.—See advertisement.

The warm weather of the past few days has been very severe on the snow, which is fast disappearing. A week or two of warm weather will most effectually melt it up.

Observations.

To the Editor of the Reporter.

It has been of such common occurrence with me to witness partisan feeling between religious societies, as well as political creeds, that I have become to consider it a consequence of free speech and free institutions, and necessary to the development of a free and self-governing people. It is a privilege from which I would be one of the last to be debarred, and at the same time I believe it a liberty abused, and in some instances productive of great evil. So far as it has a tendency to develop the thinking faculties of mankind, it is an incalculable benefit, but when men exercise a tenacity to their creed that sets at defiance all the reasoning faculties and ignores all the social interests of humanity, it is an injury, not only to themselves, but to the world at large. We are social beings, and endowed with emulating qualities, the tendency of which, if properly cultivated, is to make every one around us happier and better, and a negligence on our part to develop those qualities, effectively shuts the bars against true christianity. In acknowledging our freedom of action and speech we cannot set aside our moral obligations to one another. We are morally bound to root out every vestige of jealousy and prejudice from our hearts, and to co-operate with whatever denomination to effect any and every good within our power. Admit prejudice to be an innocent passion, while we are unconscious of its existence, but we can claim no right to close our eyes against conviction, and thereby assert our ignorance of the fact. Instead of using all our ingenuity and influence against our neighbor, who is trying to forward some good work, we should, were we true christians, lend our hearts and hands in furtherance of his object.

In the former part of the past winter a Soldier's Aid Society was organized by the ladies of this town. The society purposed to furnish hospital stores, and to direct their attention to that particular kind in which Government was most deficient, and which could not be obtained by Government in sufficient quantity, within the given time, otherwise than through these Associations.—There is a certain set in this community that I cannot believe were opposed to aiding Government in this emergency, and I think had members of that set taken the most conspicuous part of the play in the commencement, they would have been unanimously zealous in the cause as they have been opposed to it.—It is true this opposition has not been confined exclusively to the church—men who have opposed the prosecution of the war, as a matter of course oppose the rendition of any aid to the wounded soldiers, but how a people professing to be christians, and claiming the utmost anxiety in the Union cause, can exert such opposition and make themselves believe they are acting in conformity with their profession, is beyond my comprehension.

The religion that sets me at antipodes with my neighbor—the religion that has for its only object the building of fine churches—the religion that induces me to believe it a sin to contribute to any charitable object, as long as the church is unfinished—I want none of. If there are any so deluded, or if there are any so prejudiced as to oppose a charitable object simply on account of some one being engaged in it that does not believe as they do, they are to be pitied rather than censured. OUTSIDER.

Our War Correspondence.
From our Regular Correspondent.
HARRIS'S FERRY, Feb. 27, 1862.

FRED PRATT: As I now have an opportunity of sending you a few lines I improve it, as I may not again have a chance for some time. We left Camp Stone on the morning of the 25th, and started for Adamstown on the railroad, the roads being so bad we did not get to that place until yesterday, where we took the cars, and arrived here last night, and are now "camped" in the old army building. There is a very heavy force concentrating here, and we shall in all probability meet the enemy in force in a day or two. Gen. Banks and Gen. Sedgwick's divisions are here, and Brigades are constantly arriving. We built a pontoon bridge yesterday on which the forces are crossing. There will probably be a force of fifty or sixty thousand.—We have three batteries with our division, and how many more are going, I do not know. The rebels drove in our pickets yesterday and killed one man, but subsequently retreated and there is now a part of our force across the mountains. We are told that it is not likely that their will be much fighting until we get to Winchester, which is about twenty eight miles from here.

The work of devastation has been carried on complete here. The towns reminds one of the destruction of Jerusalem. There are but ten or eleven fam-

ilies in the entire place. I have this morning been out through the "lines" and saw but two women. I asked one if she could get me a cup of coffee. "Lord bless you sir," said she, "devil the drop of coffee hev I seen since ye were here before. We used to make coffee of rye, but that is gone long since." The town is a complete ruin, the splendid row of army and manufactory buildings are now a row of blackened walls, and the machinery lies as it fell. Thousands of gunbarrels are lying in the street, and everything is a perfect wreck. I have visited the engine house, which was John Brown's fortress, and found Col. Miller's house stabled there and the soldier's whittling the doors for mementoes. The cell in which he was confined is full of dirt and rubbish, and is a horrid looking hole at best. The engines run off the railroad bridge (of which but one span remains) are even yet lying in the river. I must close for we are going to move. Yours, in haste, BOULDER.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

MANASSAS EVACUATED.
Washington, March 11.

[Herald's dispatch.]—Before dark last night, Colonel Averill, with a large body of cavalry, entered the forward rebel works at Manassas, bivouacked for the night, amidst the ruins of the rebel stronghold.

The intelligence gathered at Manassas and in the neighborhood tends to show that the whole rebel army has retired southward. It is not credited that they will attempt to make a stand near here, as the country is open, level, and unpromising for defence warfare.

The opinion is gaining ground that Gordonsville was simply the rendezvous for what was lately the rebel army of the Potomac, as it is the Junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad.

The only point at which they can, with any sort of confidence, attempt to make a stand is near the Junction of the Frederic and Potomac with the Central Virginia Railroad, in which neighborhood the North Anna and South Anna rivers unite and from the Rappahannock, about twenty miles directly north of Richmond.

At this point the country is much broken, and admirably fitted for defense. It is reported that the rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge across the north fork of the Rappahannock. In their haste they have left behind struggling parties of soldiers, who seem to be very glad to be made prisoners.

Wherever they have gone it is evident that their army is completely demoralized and unfit for service.

The moral effect of the retreat from Manassas to Richmond will be the same through the South, as it is in this part of Virginia, and the impression prevails that the Southern Confederacy has collapsed and many of the people thank God for it.

The forts are all abandoned, but log huts, hundreds in number and ample to accommodate fully 30,000 troops, still remain, also immense numbers of tents and heaps of dead horses cover the fields in the vicinity.

The log huts are strewn all along between Centreville and Manassas.

The railroad track is undisturbed except the bridges.

The Stone bridge across Bull Run on the Warrenton turnpike is blown up, and also the bridge across Cabrun between Centreville and Manassas.

Everything at Manassas indicated the precipitate flight of the rebels.

Some caissons were found, but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were left and an immense quantity of quartermaster's stores.

In one place were discovered about 30,000 bushels of corn, which had been set on fire, and was still smouldering. Among the trophies were pack saddles, army orders, muskets, revolvers, bowie knives, &c.

Over one hundred thousand pack saddles were found, all new, marked U. S. A. People in the vicinity state that prior to the evacuation there were 100,000 troops at Manassas and Centreville.

Covering the breastworks were what appeared to be cannon but on examination they were found to be wooden affairs, got up for effect.

Two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centreville.

At Brentville, four miles from Manassas, a Home Guard had been organized to protect themselves against the secessionists.

General McClellan has taken up his quarters at Fairfax Court House.

A dispatch has been received here contradicting the announcement that Winchester was occupied yesterday by our troops, and stating that it is held by a rebel force.

On our troops arriving at Fairfax Court House, they found no more than a dozen families.

The soldiers searched in the Court House and brought away some of the records, but this being discovered the officers ordered their return.

When the troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated, their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

REBELS ADMIT THE DAMAGE TO THE MERRIMAC.

Washington, March 12.

A despatch from Fort Monroe reports all quiet there.

Parties who accompanied the flag of truce admit the Monitor severely wounded the Merrimac.

REBEL ARMY AT GORDONSVILLE.

Nothing new at Manassas. The rebels have retired towards Gordonsville. They rest on their advance at the Pope Dam river, their camp extending back to Gordonsville, 12 miles.

The Washington Star of this evening says we have positive information that the rebels have retreated as far as Gordonsville. Our scouts have probably penetrated the country at an early hour this morning, as far as Culpepper Court House, thirty five miles in the rear of Manassas.

ABOUT THE REBEL RETREAT.

The statement published that a council of war in Washington decided, six to four, that the army of the Potomac could not be moved against the enemy at present is entirely untrue. The Generals were unanimous that an advance was possible and proper. The only difference was as to the plan of the proposed attack.

A correspondent of the Times, who accompanied the advance upon Centreville and Manassas, has just come in. It was only last Friday that the retreat of the rebels from Centreville commenced.

Gen. Johnson left Friday morning. General Smith left Saturday afternoon, and Colonel Stuart last Monday the day our army left their camp on the Potomac.

The retreat was conducted very orderly at first, and nothing was left at Centreville that could be useful to us.

The forts were well planned and very formidable. They commanded the roads and the fire of not less than a hundred guns could be conveyed upon any approach to the defenses, but the guns were never brought from Manassas to mount the Centreville forts.

A railroad track extended from Manassas to Centreville and a telegraph line. The rebels generally had their headquarters at Centreville.

All together, a more convenient and complete military establishment could not be found in Washington than they had.

Through Manassas the enemy continued their retreat as quickly as it began.

They carried all of their heavy guns to Manassas, 40 to 60 in number, part of their army marching by turnpike to Warrington and part to Gordonsville. There have been no Richmond papers received here for a week and the citizens are entirely ignorant of the thrilling events which have transpired within that period.

Gen. Jackson's force yesterday consisted of Loring's Brigade and several field batteries, and 300 of Ashley's Cavalry, and 4000 in all.

They commenced evacuating the place about sunset last night. The cavalry were the last to leave. They departed just before we entered the town.

It is represented that there is a large seceder force at Strasburg, and that they intend to make a stand there.

Owing to the state of affairs at Manassas, it is believed that Gen. Jackson will make his way up the Shenandoah Valley to the Virginia Central Railroad and thence to Richmond.

Prominent secessionists here say that the rebel forces will make a stand at Gordonsville, and have fortified it to a great extent.

Several prisoners and small amounts of ammunition were all the seizures we have made.

NEW YORK, March 12.

An Elizabeth City, (N. C.) letter, March 4th, to Tribune says: General Bragg with his forces numbering 7,000, had arrived at Norfolk yesterday from Pensacola which place he evacuated after destroying the fortifications, guns, &c.

It is also said the rebels are calling all their spare forces into Norfolk that they may be ready for any emergency. The forces at Newbern and other points in this State, numbering 20,000 or 30,000 drilled soldiers, together with the rebel forces at Richmond and Norfolk, will, it is thought, be thrown in the rear of the main force attacking Norfolk from this direction. Therefore the last grand battle of the campaign may be fought in this struggle to save Norfolk, should that city be attacked.

Charlestown, Va., March 12.
The town of Berryville, Virginia, was occupied by our troops yesterday, Gen. Gorman directing the advance.

The enemy had 500 cavalry here on arrival but the signal ordered a charge of the New York 3d cavalry upon them, supporting the onset with a sufficient force of artillery and infantry.

The enemy did not want to fight, but ran, hither and thither towards Winchester. Twice last night were the pickets of General Gorman's brigade compelled to fall back by the charge of Ashley's Cossacks.

This morning General Gorman made a reconnaissance in force to within two miles of Winchester. Drawing the enemy into a trap they were again charged upon by our cavalry, losing four men. Several prisoners have been taken from the enemy, while our total loss up to this time is one man and one horse.

Winchester, March 12.
This place is at length recovered for the Union. The march of our forces to Berryville and reconnaissance to this vicinity succeeded in misleading the enemy so that they do not know where to expect an attack.

Yesterday afternoon they commenced evacuating the place. Gen. Hamilton meanwhile advanced from Hunter Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading.

1,200 of the enemy's cavalry gave battle, supported by a section of artillery.—This was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A battalion of the 1st Maryland Regiment reinforced our cavalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up and repelled to the enemy's guns.

The fight was soon over; the enemy fled, leaving their guns, several horses, and about thirty men killed and wounded.

Our whole loss was 4 killed and 15 wounded, all of the 1st Maryland.

Large stores of ammunition, provisions, and many horses have fallen into our hands. The Union flag flies triumphantly over Winchester. The reception of our troops by the people was most enthusiastic.

Winchester, Va., March 12.
Gen. Jackson's forces left here last on the Strasburg road. The forces of Generals Hamilton and Williams are just entering the town.

There was a strong fort one mile out, which was evacuated by Gen. Jackson last night.

The regiments as they pass along are cheered and greeted from the houses of the citizens and responded to by our officers and men.

The other column of Gen. Banks' division, which will approach by the Berryville route, have not yet arrived.

Not a shot has been fired. Yesterday the rebels arrested eighty or more prominent Unionists and sent them to Richmond.

Coffee sells at 75c. to \$1 per pound; sugar 25 to 37c.; calico 25c.; other articles are more abundant.

It is represented by the resident friends of the Union that two thirds of the population of their town and county are loyal, but have been compelled to succumb to the secession pressure, so far as the expression of opinion is concerned.

There have been no Richmond papers received here for a week and the citizens are entirely ignorant of the thrilling events which have transpired within that period.

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NEW YORK, March 12.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived to-night from Pickens on the 1st, Tortugas 4th, and Key West 5th. General Arnold was in command at Fort Pickens, Colonel Brown having sailed to New York.

The troops at Fort Pickens are all well.

Contrabands from Pensacola report that a rebel regiment had left and two named regiments had arrived. General Anderson was to be court martialed for commencing the bombardment of January 1st.

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet was awaiting favorable winds to sail from Key West for Ship Island.

The steamer Magnolia arrived at Key West a prize to the steamer South Carolina. She had 1000 bales of cotton.

The steamers Mississippi and Mantanzas were at Port Royal with General Butler and his troops.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LOSS OF FRIGATE CONGRESS IN THE MERRIMAC FIGHT.

Washington, March 12.

The official report of Lieut. Pendergrast of the Congress, addressed to Commodore Marston, has been forwarded to the Navy Department.

Lieut. Pendergrast states that owing to the death of the late commanding officer, James E. Smith, it becomes his painful duty to make a report to you of the part of which the U. S. Frigate Congress took in the efforts of our vessels at Newport News to repel the attack of the rebel flotilla on the 8th.

The report says that when the Merrimac with three gun boats were seen steaming down from Norfolk, and had approached near enough to discover her character, the ship was cleared for action.

At ten minutes past two the Merrimac opened with her bow gun with grape, passing us on the starboard side at a distance of about 300 yards, receiving our broad side and giving one in return after.

Having the Congress, she ran into and sunk the Cumberland. The smaller vessel then attacked us, killing and wounding many of our crew.

Seeing the fate of the Cumberland we, set the jib and topsail, and with the assistance of the gunboat Zouave ran the vessel ashore.

At half past two the Merrimac took a position astern of us, at a distance of about 150 yards, and asked us fore and aft with shells, while one of the smaller steamers kept up a fire on our starboard quarter.

In the meantime the Patrick Henry and the Thomas Jefferson, rebel steamers approached from up the James river, firing with precision, and doing us great damage.

Our two stern guns were our only means of defence.

These were soon disabled, one being dismounted, and the other having its muzzleknocked away.

The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter by the terrible fire of the enemy.

Lieutenant Pendergrast first learned of the death of Lieutenant Smith at half past four. The death happened ten minutes previous. Seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief of the Merrimac, which vessel had run ashore in attempt to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Commander William Smith, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors without any further loss of life on our part.

We were soon boarded by an officer of the Merrimac who said he would take charge of the ship. He left slowly afterwards and a small tow came alongside whose captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship as he intended to burn her immediately.

A sharp fire with musketry and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off.

The Merrimac again opened upon us, although we had a pike to show that we were out of action.

After having fired several shells into us she left us and engaged the Minnesota and shore batteries, after which Lieut. Pendergrast states the wounded were taken ashore in small boats, the ship having been on fire from the beginning of the action from the hot shot fired by the Merrimac.

He reports the death of the following officers: Lieut. Jas. B. Smith, Acting Master, Thos. Moore and Wm. Rhodes.

BURNSIDE REINFORCED.
Fort Monroe, March 11.

The Beaufort correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book says that the Nashville is now lying at Morehead City.

One hundred vessels are reported at Hatteras, supposed to contain reinforcements for Burnside.

Ocracoke inlet is said to be blockaded up with stone vessels.

Virginia has been called upon for 4,000 additional troops.

Fortress Monroe, March 11.
[Special to Tribune.]—The official report of the naval engagement sent to Richmond states that on the Merrimac two were killed and eight wounded.

The muzzles of two guns were knocked off, the prow twisted, the armor damaged, the anchor and flag staff shot away and the smoke stack and steam pipe ridicled.

Captain Buchanan was seriously wounded. Capt. Lagor has since died of his wounds.

Trustworthy information to-day states that the prow was shot away.

Fortress Monroe, March 13.
The steamer Merrimac is afloat at the Norfolk navy yard and a large force of workmen is employed in repairing her.

Serious damage was done to one of her prows and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. These are being strengthened.

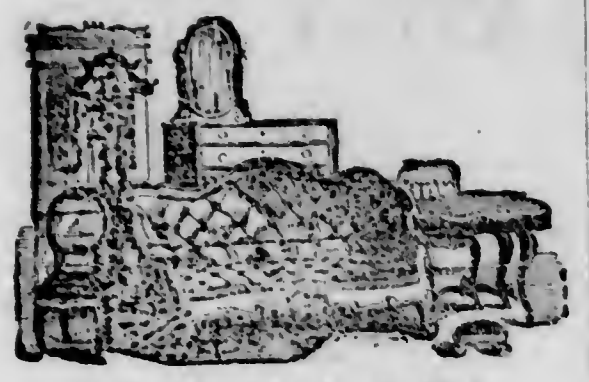
The people of Norfolk are said to be in a state of mingled rejoicing and fear. Lieut. W. N. Jefferson is now in command of the Monitor.

All the newspaper correspondents at Fortress Monroe except the agent of the Associated Press, have been ordered away by General Wool, for having failed to comply with his instructions regarding news.

The associated press despatches will hereafter be sent under the sanction of Gen. Wool.

Senator Grimes has just received a despatch from Assistant Secretary of War Fox, at Fortress Monroe, declaring his confident belief that the Monitor in her next engagement will sink the Merrimac. Mr. Fox confirms the report that the Merrimac was injured in the fight.—He expresses the opinion that another contest between the two vessels is certain, and that the conflict will be terrible.

Furniture Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We are in constant communication with the shortest routes.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TUTE-TETTES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crib,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order. From old furniture, ornamented with flowers and stripes. Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing, wash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold on commission or can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest. Painting, Marbling, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN,
June 1, 1890. 18 y

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask or tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going via Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by J. ANESTVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS OUTSIDE RIDING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. without any trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Janesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and Boat agents on the river.

GEO. S. DEVLAR, Sup't.

E. DE WITTE, Ticket Agent.

MASTERS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICKMANN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,

Branch Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the above described goods, which she is offering at remarkably cheap rates for cash. Bonnets trimmed and dresses made in the newest manner.

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DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY
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PUBLISHED BY
NATIONAL CIRCULATION & SALES
READING.

The World has now been in existence for a little more than a year. It has attained, in that short period, to the highest rank in American journalism—to a perfectly secure financial basis, and to a circulation, patronage and influence which can only be equaled by other journals which after the labors of many years.

For the coming year no labor or expense will be spared to make The World what it aims to be—the

BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

In politics The World is neither partial nor neutral. It will never lend itself to party service, but will help the good and expose the bad of all parties. A pure morality and a steady adherence to

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

will guard its columns, and guide its judgment of men and of events. It is the organ of no man, and no set of men. It is national, always on the side of

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

In the future, as it has in the past, it will give to the Administration a hearty and vigorous support, because in the war for the Union, twenty millions of people have sacrificed to its hands their battles, for Liberal Institutions, Good Government, Nationality, and Freedom. The World will oppose compromises which would barter away the principles for which the war is waged; it will oppose peace itself till the success of the war assures the permanence of peace, and will assume the prosecution of the war, with economy but with relentless vigor, until federal property is recovered, and federal authority is re-established, and the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande.

Our correspondents are attached to the various divisions of the army, will accompany them wherever they go, and by a free use of the telegraph, and the mails, present in the columns of The World

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR, from day to day and from month to month. In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of The World, especially, large space will be given to

AGRICULTURE,

and to all the departments of MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

To our Foreign Correspondence of course less space will be given in the coming year, but the latest and most important news from London, Paris, Turin, Rome, Syria, China, California, Japan, Egypt and South America, our correspondents will promptly and briefly send us.

ALL THE NEWS

will be found in the columns of The World, in every department of human activity. POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND COMMERCIAL, as well as in LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

We shall continue the publication of our Ecological Record, and give to Religious and Educational Topics and News, and to all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, and Works of Art, the same old and thorough sympathy and attention.

THE DAILY WORLD.

The Daily World is the most complete Commercial and News Paper published in America. United with the Courier & Enquirer, and preserving all the commercial news and other distinctive features of that journal, it has become the principal advertising medium of the New York Auctioneers, Shipping Merchants, and business men generally. Its Commercial and Market Reports, together with its Reports of all Imports, Exports, and Foreign and Domestic Ship News, are full, reliable, and give what no business man can do without. Besides these peculiar features, it is unsurpassed in the fullness of its political and miscellaneous news, its correspondence &c., &c. It is printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than any other two-cent daily.

No Sunday edition is printed, and a vigilant watch will be kept over its columns, excluding everything unfit for family reading.

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The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as the daily, containing all its news, correspondence, miscellany, and editorials, its commercial and market news, and always a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. Its cattle market and provision reports make it highly valuable to every farmer.

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For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, a copy of the Daily for one year.

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Weekly, and Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Weekly World contains all the editorials and the most important of the news matter contained in the daily edition, together with a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. In no other weekly paper published in this country are there found such full commercial and market reports, and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial matter and variety of miscellaneous readings, as in the Weekly World.

Price Two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, Five Dollars; twenty copies, Twenty Dollars. Clergymen can receive the Weekly, single copy, at one dollar a year. Single copies Five Cents. Published on Thursdays.

For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, the Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

For a club of fifty copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

Our friends in the country will bear in mind that the season for subscription for city papers is about closing. A word of commendation of this paper to their neighbors is all that is needed to insure a large increase in its circulation and influence.

Postmasters are earnestly requested to aid in the circulation of this paper—especially of the weekly edition. There is probably no way in which they can render a more efficient service to their government than in diffusing authentic information among the people by a liberal patronage to accredited newspapers. They would oblige us by furnishing the names of persons to whom they think it would be desirable to send specimen numbers.

For every club of ten weeklies we will send a copy of the paper for one year to the postmaster or to any other person who gets it up; and to any one who gets up a club of twenty copies, we will send a copy of the semi-weekly for one year.

For a club of twenty semi-weeklies a copy of the daily will be sent. Remittances for The World may be made by drafts, treasury notes, or bank-bills of specie paying banks, and, where the attention of the Postmaster is called to the remittance at the time of mailing the letter, it may be made at our risk.

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General Stage Office and Depot.

Stages leave this House daily for all parts of the State.

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THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout, is desirably located, being convenient to business portion of the city, commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market articles; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excellent by themselves, and of great value to the tourist. Immense Lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—delectable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being thirty miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.

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Guests are attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers so that guests as well as man will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1890. 11-ly

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Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City, and in Pine County, for sale cheap. Inquire

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No change of passengers or baggage between Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Milwaukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boats to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry to produce to La Crosse, will have no objection at this point, and the public may depend on sure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus change in Chicago. The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as by any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to C. E. Chase, under the Windsor House, St. Anthony, J. H. Thompson, under the Nicollet House, Minneapolis, D. W. Armstrong Stillwater, George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls; and of all the Agents between St. Paul and Prairie du Chien.

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Bateaux and Skiffs

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, a my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

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ALL sizes on hand and for sale by

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a simple recipe by which he was cured of this dire disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

REV. WM. S. ALLEN, No. 64, John Street, New York.

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MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,

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St. Paul, May 20, 1891. 4-ly

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ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep my feet, and stick like glue to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

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of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of his branches, at his office over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street.

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Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Bureau, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Prescott, Wis. 11-ly

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Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin

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HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in one place at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We solicit manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice.

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Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

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